

CLAIMS

1. A method for computer-aided pulled-flow production management comprising:

constructing a nomenclature as a numerical table comprising information relative to links between a finished product and components composing the finished product,

constructing a numerical table pertaining to parameters of each of the components, and

determining the number of product requirements comprising constructing a numerical table of calendar requirements over a period of time,

wherein each component for the components whose descriptor has a kanban step is associated with a numerical table comprising counter descriptors:

counter C0 in which is recorded a state of a number of kanban in circulation with a preceding calculation of requirements,

counter C1 in which is recorded a state of a total number of kanban after a last calculation of the requirements,

counter C2 in which is recorded a state of a number of kanban available in stock,

pending counter C3 in which is recorded a state of a number of pending kanban and not transmitted to counter C4, and

counter C4 in which is recorded a state of a number of kanban in the process of manufacture or in the process of ordering.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein constructing the table of the components comprising a description specifies the management mode associated with the component, and

determining the number of product requirements pertaining to requirements of raw products and, for components whose descriptor has a kanban or threshold step, calculating a parameter of average daily consumption (ADC) by determination of a ratio of gross requirements over number of days of the given period.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein construction of the components comprises, for components whose descriptor has a kanban or threshold step, an additional definition of a parameter corresponding to duration of the demand calculation period.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the state of the pending counter C3 is determined by a difference between the counters C0 and C1, and a consumption reconstitution loop is inhibited when a value of the pending counter C3 is negative.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the state of the pending counter C3 is determined by a difference between the counters C0 and C1, and a consumption reconstitution loop is activated when a value of the pending counter C3 is positive and the size of the lot is reached.

6. The method according to claim 1, further comprising introducing parameters relative to external constraints for modification of the state of the pending counter C3.

7. The method according to claim 6, further comprising imposing a value D on the counter C3 corresponding to the largest of values between a value calculated for minimizing the pending stock and a value of the external constraint.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the value C3 can be a negative value.

9. The method according to claim 2, wherein the step of construction of the components comprises, for components whose descriptor has a kanban or threshold step, an additional definition of a parameter corresponding to duration of the demand calculation period.

10. The method according to claim 2, wherein the state of the pending counter C3 is determined by a difference between the counters C0 and C1, and a consumption reconstitution loop is activated when a value of the pending counter C3 is positive and the size of the lot is reached.

11. The method according to claim 3, wherein the state of the pending counter C3 is determined by a difference between the counters C0 and C1, and a consumption reconstitution loop is activated when a value of the pending counter C3 is positive and the size of the lot is reached.

12. The method according to claim 4, wherein the state of the pending counter C3 is determined by a difference between the counters C0 and C1, and the consumption reconstitution loop is activated when a value of the pending counter C3 is positive and the size of the lot is reached.

13. The method according to claim 2, further comprising introducing parameters relative to external constraints for modification of the state of the pending counter C3.

14. The method according to claim 3, further comprising introducing parameters relative to external constraints for modification of the state of the pending counter C3.

15. The method according to claim 4, further comprising introducing parameters relative to external constraints for modification of the state of the pending counter C3.

16. The method according to claim 5, further comprising introducing parameters relative to external constraints for modification of the state of the pending counter C3.